

Day : Sunday
Date: 4/17/2005

Time: 18:23:14


PALM INTRANET

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = FLIERMANS

First Name = CARL

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name
<u>09542394</u>	6407144	150	04/04/2000	COMBINATION BIOLOGICAL AND MICROWAVE TREATMENTS OF USED RUBBER PRODUCTS	FLIERMANS, CARL B.
<u>09542744</u>	6479558	150	04/04/2000	MICROBIAL PROCESSING OF USED RUBBER	FLIERMANS, CARL B.
<u>10427075</u>	Not Issued	030	04/30/2003	NOVEL RADIATION-RESISTANT MICROORGANISM	FLIERMANS, CARL B.
<u>10718389</u>	Not Issued	030	11/20/2003	ANTIFUNGAL PRESERVATIVE COMPOSITION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PROCESS	FLIERMANS, CARL B.
<u>60376646</u>	Not Issued	159	04/30/2002	NOVEL RADIATION-RESISTANT MICROORGANISM	FLIERMANS, CARL B.
<u>07256429</u>	4877736	150	10/12/1988	AEROBIC MICROORGANISM FOR THE DEGRADATION OF CHLORINATED ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS	FLIERMANS, CARL B.
<u>07935950</u>	Not Issued	161	08/27/1992	BIOREMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER	FLIERMANS, CARL B.
<u>08207506</u>	5384048	150	03/08/1994	BIOREMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER	FLIERMANS, CARL B.
<u>08246261</u>	Not Issued	161	05/19/1994	BIOCARRIER COMPOSITION FOR AND METHOD OF DEGRADING POLLUTANTS	FLIERMANS, CARL B.
<u>08583151</u>	5976867	150	12/28/1995	USE OF SEROSPECIFIC BIOCARRIER COMPOSITIONS FOR ENHANCED	FLIERMANS, CARL B.

				BIODEGRADATION AND BIOREMEDIATION OF GROUNDWATER	
<u>09387446</u>	Not Issued	164	09/01/1999	COMBINATION BIOLOGICAL AND MICROWAVE TREATMENTS OF USED RUBBER PARTICLES	FLIERMANS, CARL B.
<u>09388411</u>	Not Issued	161	09/01/1999	MICROBIAL PROCESSING OF USED RUBBER	FLIERMANS, CARL B.

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

	Last Name	First Name	
Search Another: Inventor	<input type="text" value="Fliermans"/>	<input type="text" value="Carl"/>	<input type="button" value="Search"/>

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 10 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6833490 B1

AB: The invention involves decreasing the intracellular availability of trehalose-6-phosphate by plant cell transformation with a gene encoding trehalose-6-phosphate phosphatase from E. coli. Phenotypic effects of plant transformation with this gene include stimulation of glycolysis, cell or tissue growth, and metabolism; and inhibition of photosynthesis and bolting.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6689588 B1

AB: Immobilized garlic alliinase wherein the alliinase is chemically, physically or biologically immobilized, is useful in a method for continuous production of allicin. The method comprises adding a solution of alliin as substrate to a column containing the immobilized garlic alliinase and collecting pure allicin in the effluent. The pure allicin is intended for use as food additive or for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of viral, bacterial, fungal and parasitic infections, high levels of cholesterol and blood lipids, high blood pressure and thrombosis.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6340483 B1

AB: Novel medicinal extracts derived from Allium species, preferably Allium cepa are provided. These extracts have broad medicinal properties, especially for treatment of AIDS and other viral infections.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 6284492 B1

AB: The present invention relates to a recombinant viral nucleic

acid selected from a (+) sense, single stranded RNA virus possessing a native subgenomic promoter encoding for a first viral subgenomic promoter, a nucleic acid sequence that codes for a viral coat protein whose transcription is regulated by the first viral subgenomic promoter, a second viral subgenomic promoter and a second nucleic acid sequence whose transcription is regulated by the second viral subgenomic promoter. The first and second viral subgenomic promoters of the recombinant viral nucleic acid do not have homologous sequences relative to each other. The recombinant viral nucleic acid provides the particular advantage that it systemically transcribes the second nucleic acid in the host. Host organisms encompassed by the present invention include procaryotes and eucaryotes, particularly animals and plants.

The present invention also relates to viruses containing the viral vectors which are infective, production cells which are capable of producing the viruses or parts thereof, a host infected by the viruses of the invention, the gene products produced by expression of the viral nucleic acids and a process for the production of a desired product by growing the infected hosts.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Search Des	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 6218183 B1

AB: A novel screening method for the identification of plants growing on fresh or decomposing bovine cattle dung for antimicrobial activity and tolerance to abiotic stresses.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Search Des	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6054566 A

AB: The present invention relates to a recombinant viral nucleic acid selected from a (+) sense, single stranded RNA virus possessing a native subgenomic promoter encoding for a first viral subgenomic promoter, a nucleic acid sequence that codes for a viral coat protein whose transcription is regulated by the first viral subgenomic promoter, a second viral subgenomic promoter and a second nucleic acid sequence whose transcription is regulated by the second viral subgenomic promoter. The first and second viral subgenomic promoters of the recombinant viral nucleic acid do not have homologous sequences relative to each other. The recombinant viral nucleic acid provides the particular advantage that it systemically transcribes the second nucleic acid in the host. Host organisms encompassed by the present invention include procaryotes and eucaryotes, particularly animals and plants.

The present invention also relates to viruses containing the viral vectors which are infective, production cells which are capable of producing the viruses or parts thereof, a host infected by the viruses of the invention, the gene products produced by expression of the viral nucleic acids and a

process for the production of a desired product by growing the infected hosts.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 5889190 A

AB: The present invention is directed to recombinant plant viral nucleic acids and to hosts infected thereby. The recombinant plant viral nucleic acids comprise a native plant viral subgenomic promoter, at least one non-native plant viral subgenomic promoter, a plant viral coat protein coding sequence, and optionally, at least one non-native nucleic acid sequence to be transcribed or expressed in the infected host plant. The recombinant plant viral nucleic acids are stable, capable of systemic infection and capable of stable transcription or expression in the plant host of the non-native nucleic acid sequences.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 8. Document ID: US 5866785 A

AB: The present invention is directed to recombinant plant viral nucleic acids and to hosts infected thereby. The recombinant plant viral nucleic acids comprise a native plant viral subgenomic promoter, at least one non-native plant viral subgenomic promoter, a plant viral coat protein coding sequence, and optionally, at least one non-native nucleic acid sequence to be transcribed or expressed in the infected host plant. The recombinant plant viral nucleic acids are stable, capable of systemic infection and capable of stable transcription or expression in the plant host of the non-native nucleic acid sequences.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 9. Document ID: US 5589367 A

AB: The present invention is directed to recombinant plant viral nucleic acids and to hosts infected thereby. The recombinant plant viral nucleic acids comprise a native plant viral subgenomic promoter, at least one non-native plant viral subgenomic promoter, a plant viral coat protein coding sequence, and optionally, at least one non-native nucleic acid sequence to be transcribed or expressed in the infected host plant. The recombinant plant viral nucleic acids are stable, capable of systemic infection and capable of stable transcription or expression in the plant host of the non-native nucleic acid sequences.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequence	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw. Des
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☐ 10. Document ID: US 5316931 A

AB: The present invention is directed to recombinant plant viral nucleic acids and to hosts infected thereby. The recombinant plant viral nucleic acids comprise a native plant viral subgenomic promoter, at least one non-native plant viral subgenomic promoter, a plant viral coat protein coding sequence, and optionally, at least one non-native nucleic acid sequence to be transcribed or expressed in the infected host plant. The recombinant plant viral nucleic acids are stable, capable of systemic infection and capable of stable transcription or expression in the plant host of the non-native nucleic acid sequences.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequence	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw. Des
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